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Recommended Pathological (Mycological) Nomenclature for Current Use in the Southeastern Area

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Introduction

The study of botanic nomenclature is a precise, detailed undertaking. The International Code of Botanic Nomenclature is an attempt to codify rules to control the naming of species in such a way that each name has a unique meaning.

Mycological nomenclature begins with Fries' 1821 "Systema Mycologicum..." for all species other than those within the orders Uredinales, Ustilaginales and the sub class Gasteromycetes. The latter three taxa begin with Persoon's 1801 "Synopsis Methodica Fungorum....". All existing names within the specified groups which predate these starting points were automatically devalidated.

Since 1939 all newly described taxa must have a Latin diagnosis as an integral part of the description. If the Latin diagnosis is not included the species is not validly described.

Should someone validate a name which either predates the nomenclatural starting point or one which is not validly described, both he and the original name are recognized in the correct citation of the name. Thus, in the citation Poria obliqua (Pers. ex Fr.) Karst. the use of the Latin "ex" (from) indicates that Fries was using a Persoonian name which predated the nomenclatural starting point (1821 in this case).

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The use of parenthesis in a citation recognizes the fact that taxonomic interpretations change over time. Species within genera are changed reflecting new data or new interpretations of old data. When the species of Poria Pers. ex S.F. Gray were segregated from the genus Polyporus Mich. ex Fr., there were species of Polyporus which were now species of Poria. Returning to our example above - Poria obliqua (Pers. ex Fr.) Karst. was formerly Polyporus obliquus Pers. ex Fr. The species name was retained to minimize confusion, and the original authority, Pers. ex Fr., is recognized within parentheses. To take this example one step further, the current interpretation of this species has it in the genus Inonotus Karst. However, it was Pilat not Karsten who suggested that this species belonged there. Therefore, the current citation reads Inonotus obliquus (Pers. ex Fr.) Pilat. Persoon through Fries is still the authority for the first use of the name, but it was Pilat who recognized the similarities of the species to other species of Inonotus and assigned it to that genus.

Where a taxonomic concept is altered making the original description too inclusive, the name of the original taxa can be retained only by revising it. Thus, in several Fusarium Link species we see the abbreviation "em." This indicates that the original taxonomic concept has undergone "emendation" by the person whose name follows the "em." Also seen in this regard is the word "sensu" meaning "in the sense of." "Pro parte" is also used to designate that only a restricted part of the genus is being considered.

The abbreviation "f. sp." designates a special form ("forma specialis") of a fungus; f.sp. is used to designate a genetic variant (normally a physiological race) of a species which generally is not a morphological variant of the species. The abbreviation var. (variety) is used to designate a morphological segregate within a species.

Based on the above the meaning of the information in each citation should be somewhat clearer. Punctuation, as in the use of parenthesis, is important!

However, only briefly touched on so far is the "why" of name changing.

Many names were originally erected based on morphological characters such as durability of the fruiting body, morphology of the hymenial layer, color, etc. While these characters are readily appreciated they do not necessarily give an accurate indication of phylogeny. As more information is amassed relating to the genetics of fungi our taxonomic interpretations change.

With the reevaluation of taxonomy comes a renaming process and with this renaming comes some confusion. While the code deals well with the validity and priority of names, it does not attempt to deal with the validity of the various systematic interpretations which have been developed. There can be several nomenclaturally "priorable" names for a given plant. The selection of a name for use is based on taxonomic, not nomenclatural, considerations.

The following listing of commonly used names of pathogenic fungi was prepared with the help of H.H. Burdsall, Jr. and John Staley to reduce

some of the nomenclatural confusion within our organization. In many cases there has been no change in concept from an "old name." However, where a change has occurred, a "current name " is included. Use "current names" where they are reported. If only an "old name" is reported, use it.

Remember that these names are in a state of constant reevaluation and may change again.

OLD NAME	CURRENT NAME
Armillaria mellea (Vahl. ex Fr.) Quel.	Armillariella mellea (Vahl. ex Fr.) Karst.
Botryodiplodia theobromae Pat.	
Cenangium singulare (Rehm.) Davids. & Cash	Encoelia pruinosa (Ell. & Everh.) Torkelson & Eckblad
Cenococcum graniforme (Sow.) Ferd. & Winge.	
Ceratocystis fagacearum (Bretz) Hunt	
Ceratocystis fimbriata Ell. & Halst.	
Ceratocystis ulmi (Buism.) C. Mor.	
Clitocybe tabescens (Scop.) Bres.	Armillariella tabascens (Fr.) Sing.
Cronartium comandrae Pk.	
Cronartium comptoniae Arth.	
Cronartium fusiforme Hedgc. & Hunt	Cronartium quercuum (Berk.) Miy. ex Shirai f. sp. fusiforme
Cronartium quercuum (Berk.) Miy.	Cronartium quercuum (Berk.) Miy. ex Shirai f. sp. quercuum
Cronartium ribicola Fisch.	
Cronartium strobilinum Hedgc. & Hahn	
Cylindrocladium floridanum Sobers	
Cylindrocladium scoparium Morg.	
Dibotryon morbosum (Schw.) Th. & Syd.	Apiosporina morbosa (Schw.) V. Arx
Diplodia pinea (Desm.) Kickx.	
Dothistroma pini Hulb.	

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Echinodontium tinctorium (Ell. & Ev.) Ell. & Ev.

Elytroderma deformans (Weir) Darker

Endothia parasitica (Murr.) P.J. & H.W. And. — Cryphonectria parasitica (Murr.) Barr

Fomes annosus (Fr.) Cke. — Heterobasidion annosum (Fr.) Bref.

Fomes applanatus (Pers. ex Wallr.) P. Gill. — Ganoderma applanatum (Pers. ex Wallr.) Pat.

Fomes connatus (Weinm. ex Fr.) Gill. — Oxyporus populinus (Schum. ex. Fr.) Donk

Fomes everhartii (Ell. & Gall.) Von Schr. & Spauld. — Phellinus everhartii (Ell. & Gall.) Ames

Fomes igniarius (L. ex Fr.) Kickx. — Phellinus ingiarius (L. ex. Fr.) Quel.

Fomes pini (Thore ex Fr.) Karst. — Phellinus pini (Thore ex Fr.) Pilat

Fomes rimosus (Berk.) Cke. — Phellinus rimosus (Berk.) Pilat

Fusarium lateritium Nees f. sp. pini Hept. (as the pitch canker pathogen) — Fusarium moniliforme var. subglutinans Wr. & Reink.

Fusarium oxysporum (Schl.) em. Snyd. & Hans.

Fusarium solani (Mart.) App. ex Wr. em. Snyd. & Hans.

Gloeosporium apocryptum Ell.

Gnomonia platani Edg. — Gnomonia veneta (Sacc. & Speg.) Kleb.

Hypoderma hedgcockii Dearn. — Ploioderma hedgcockii (Dearn.) Darker

Hypoderma lethale Dearn. — Ploioderma lethale (Dearn.) Darker

Hypodermella laracis Tub.

Hypoxylon atropunctatum (Schw. ex. Fr.) Cke.

Kabatina juniperi Schn. & V. Arx.

Lophodermium pinastri (Schrad. ex. Hook.) Chev.

Lophodermium australe Dearn.

Lophodermiun seditiosum Minter, Staley & Millar

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Macrophomina phaseoli (Maubl.) Ashby	
Marssonina populi (Lib.) Magn.	
Melampsora medusae Thum.	
Nectria cinnabarina Tode ex Fr.	
Nectria coccinea var. faginata Lohm., Wats. & Ayers	
Nectria galligena Bres.	
Peniophora gigantea (Fr.) Massee	Phlebia gigantea (Fr.) Donk
Peridermium harknessii J. P. Moore	Endocronartium harknessii (J. P. Moore) Y. Hiratsuka
Phytophthora cinnamomi Rands.	
Pisolithus tinctorius (Pers.) Coker & Couch	
Polyporus abietinus Dicks. ex Fr.	Hirschioporus abietinus (Dicks. ex Fr.) Donk
Polyporus berkeleyi Fr.	Bondarzewia berkeleyi (Fr.) Singer
Polyporus borealis Fr.	Tyromyces borealis (Fr.) Imaz.
Polyporus cinnabarinus Jacq. ex. Fr.	Pycnoporus cinnabarinus (Jacq. ex Fr.) Karst.
Polyporus gilvus Schw.	Phellinus gilvus (Schw.) Pat.
Polyporus glomeratus Pk.	Inonotus glomeratus (Pk.) Murr.
Polyporus hispidus Bull. ex Fr.	Inonotus hispidus (Bull. ex Fr.) Karst.
Polyporus lucidus Leys. ex Fr.	Ganoderma lucidum (Leys. ex Fr.) Karst.
Polyporus pargamenus Fr.	Hirschioporus pargamenus (Fr.) Bond & Singer
Polyporus sanguineus L. ex Fr.	Pycnoporus sanguineus (L. ex Fr.) Murr.
Polyporus schweinitzii Fr.	Phaeolus schweinitzii (Fr.) Pat.
Polyporus sulphureus Bull. ex Fr.	Laetiporus sulphureus (Bull. ex Fr.) Bond & Singer
Polyporus tomentosus Fr.	Inonotus tomentosus (Fr.) Gilbn.

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Polyporus tsugae (Murr.) Overh.	Ganoderma tsugae Murr.
Poria obliqua (Pers. ex Fr.) Karst.	Inonotus obliquus (Pers. ex Fr.) Pilat
Poria subacida (Pk.) Sacc.	
Poria weirii Murr.	Phellinus weirii (Murr.) Gilbn.
Rhabdocline pseudotsugae Syd.	
Rhabdocline weirii Parker & Reid	
Scirrhia acicola (Dearn.) Sigg	
Scleroderris lagerbergii Grem.	Gremmeniella morlet abietina (Lagerb.)
Sclerotium bataticola Taub.	
Stereum sanguinolentum Alb. & Schw.	Haematostereum sanguineolentum (Alb. & Schw. ex Fr.) Pouzar
Strumella coryneoidea Sacc. & Wint.	
Taphrina caerulescens (Mont. & Desm.) Tul.	
Urnula craeterium (Schw.) Fr.	
Verticicladiella procera Kend.	
Bursaphelenchus lignicolus Mam. & Kiyo.	

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